

ÉIRE.

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ROINN TALMHAIDHEACHTA  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

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REPORT  
ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES  
FOR THE YEAR  
1940

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# REPORT

OF THE

## MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

ON THE

## SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

### 1940.

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#### Part I. SEA FISHERIES.

Our sea fisheries during the year 1940 yielded results that can be regarded as relatively satisfactory as shown by the following set of figures, and illustrated diagrammatically on the graph (Fig. 1) which follows Appendix No. 1.

Year	Cwts.	£
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199
1938	171,876	133,734

The totals for 1940 exceed those for any year since 1930. The position has been affected materially by the work of the Irish Sea Fisheries Association Limited which began to function in 1931 and during the period intervening was engaged in the provision and equipment, on hire-purchase terms, of more than 130 motor vessels which constitute the bulk of our existing fishing fleet.

The Dingle fishermen once again did remarkably well, and their landings produced about £17,000, just double the figure returned for the preceding year.

Landings by the Dublin Trawling, Ice and Cold Storage Co. had been, for some years past, one of our main sources of supply and during 1939 the Company's fleet of nine trawlers provided about one-third of the fish handled on the Dublin Corporation Fish Market. Early in 1940 the Company sold five trawlers and a sixth was soon after lost at sea. The Company's remaining three vessels operating throughout 1940 made 144 trips and landed 22,918 cwts. of fish, as against 259 trips and 43,831 cwts. for 1939. It is evident therefore that the larger aggregate landings in the year under review were attributable to the efforts of our inshore fishermen, who had found themselves comparatively well-equipped at the onset of these war conditions

which have caused such a radical change in the operation of supply and demand for the output of sea-fishing in common with other food producing industries. Improved earnings are now rewarding these men for their sustained efforts at what must always be an arduous calling, and was, until recently, far from remunerative for those engaged in it.

The Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938, made under the Agricultural Products (Regulation of Import) Act, 1938, was availed of to a limited extent during the year 1940 ; but the quantity of fish imported was relatively small.

**DEMERSAL FISHERY.**—During 1940 the total quantity of demersal fish taken was 92,331 cwts. Of this the contribution by deep-sea trawlers at 23,139 cwts. showed a *decrease* of 48 per cent. on the figure of 44,472 cwts. for 1939 ; while the landings by inshore fishermen rose from 46,666 cwts. in 1939 to 69,192 cwts. in 1940, a quantitative *increase* of 48 per cent. There was an appreciable reduction in the landings of cod, haddock and hake during 1940 as compared with the previous twelve months, but this was more than offset by the bigger quantity of whiting which showed an improvement of 35 per cent. on the figure for 1939, until then the highest recorded. The figures for brill, soles, turbot, ling, plaice and ray approximated to the quantities for 1939. The principal points of landing for demersal fish were our east coast ports together with Dingle, Galway and Killybegs on the west coast.

**PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.**—The quantity and value of herrings landed during 1940 together with comparative figures for each of the ten preceding years are shown on the following table :—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Value per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1930	108,383	45,072	8 4
1931	73,330	35,251	9 7
1932	40,169	16,803	8 4
1933	54,234	22,935	8 6
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10

As contrasted with the 1939 results the summer and winter herring fishings in 1940 showed quantitative increases of 21 per cent. and 56 per cent. respectively, and the total yield for the year was the highest since 1931. The average price per cwt. reached the highest point since 1918, and the total value of the catch was greater than that for any year since 1929. The principal landing places for the summer fishing were Burtonport and Kinsale. During the winter fishing the heaviest landings were made at Dunmore East (where a number of cross-Channel drifters operated) and Bunbeg. Details will be found in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6.

**Mackerel.**—The following table sets out the quantity and value of mackerel landed during 1940 and each of the ten preceding years :—

Year	Quantity Landed	Value of Catch	Average Price per cwt.
	cwts.	£	s. d.
1930	56,236	22,158	7 11
1931	75,406	21,953	5 10
1932	26,180	10,326	7 11
1933	20,238	7,525	7 5
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1937	43,808	16,352	6 8
1938	35,639	12,844	7 2
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11

While the autumn fishing showed a slight decline in quantity as compared with that for the previous year, the spring fishing was considerably better than that of 1939. The average price per cwt. and the total value of the catch were the highest since 1929. The principal centres for this spring fishing were Valentia, Kinsale and Baltimore. The autumn fishing was best at Valentia, Ballinagall and Loughshinny. Further details are given in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8.

**SHELLFISH.**—The total value of shellfish taken showed a slight falling off as compared with 1939. Owing to restricted markets and in particular to transit difficulties there has been a considerable decline in fishing for the highly perishable lobster and crayfish, and men who engaged intensively at "lobstering" in former years have found it to their advantage to divert their activities towards other forms of fishing. Escallop, oyster and mussel fishing showed considerable improvement and the returns for periwinkles were better than in the previous year, both as to quantity and value.

**FISHERMEN AND BOATS.**—The increased earnings now obtainable from fishing are naturally attracting more men to the industry. The total number returned as engaged in 1940 was 8,237, as against 7,430 in 1939. There were 1,657 *solely* engaged and 6,580 *partially* engaged, as compared with 1,466 and 5,964 respectively for 1939. The number of boats of all sorts operating during 1940 was 4,278, as against 4,353 in 1939. It seems that although a number of new boats (both of the motor-driven and oared types) went into commission during 1940, a good many of the older boats (mainly small craft) were broken up as past repair.

**CASUALTIES.**—As already mentioned a deep-sea trawler (the "Leukos") was lost with her entire crew of eleven in March, 1940. Three men were, in September, 1940, drowned in Dooneen Bay, Dingle, while engaged in mackerel fishing from a canoe, and in December, 1940, a fisherman was caught in the trawl ropes of a motor boat in Blacksod Bay, and lost overboard.



**ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.**—The Irish Sea Fisheries Association continued the work of providing boats and gear on hire-purchase to suitable fishermen out of funds advanced by this Department: and also rendered valuable assistance to its members in connection with the difficult problems of the distribution and marketing of catches. A mussel purification plant erected for the Association at Cromane, Co. Kerry, commenced to operate in October, 1940; and while it would be premature at this stage to pass judgment on its merits, the results for the latter portion of 1940 were quite satisfactory.

**FISHERY PROTECTION.**—This service which is now discharged by the Department of Defence is carried on in close consultation with this Department.

**MARINE WORKS.**—Numerous suggestions and requests for improved landing facilities were examined during the year and in many cases grants from State funds towards the cost of the works proposed were recommended. The execution of these schemes continued in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Works, or of the County Councils concerned in co-operation with the Commissioners.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—This Department's collaboration in the scheme of marine scientific investigations as organised by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea has had to be suspended during war conditions; and consequently there is no activity to record for 1940 under this heading.

## II.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

The limited information available would indicate that the catch of salmon and sea trout in the year 1940 gave results considerably better than those of the three preceding seasons, which were abnormally bad ones. The yield in 1940 would nevertheless appear to have been somewhat below the average recorded for the previous four decades. Full official statistics for the 1940 season are not, however, available as it has been the practice to avail on alternate years only of the powers conferred by the Statistics Act, 1926, with regard to the collection of such statistics from individual licence holders, and 1940 was not a statistical year in this sense. The general price level for salmon and trout was higher during the greater part of 1940 than that which prevailed throughout the 1939 season, although, for short periods, particularly during the run of grilse, prices fell to a very low point.

There tended to be a shortage in all age groups of salmon throughout the country generally. This tendency was particularly pronounced in the case of both large and small spring fish. There were good runs of grilse in a few localities.

The drift net fishing for salmon off the north and north-west coasts showed a slight improvement on the previous year, but catches were nevertheless well below average. Weather conditions generally during the drift netting season were not favourable for this class of fishing. The following is a summary of the returns in respect of this fishing for each of the past six years.

Year	No. of fish landed	Weight in cwts.
1935	23,530	1,370
1936	25,893	1,706
1937	11,902	741
1938	11,573	678
1939	15,108	950
1940	18,229	1,111

As in the preceding year, angling conditions were again unfavourable. Owing to the absence of visiting anglers the intensity of the fishing was much below normal.

The spawning season was a good one in nearly all Fishery Districts. The run of smolts, so far as was ascertainable, was up to the average of previous years.

From the limited data available regarding eel fishing in 1940, it is possible to conclude that the yield was somewhat higher than that of 1939 and about the same as the 1938 figure. The average price for eels was considerably higher than that for the two preceding years, being as much as 40 per cent. above the 1938 average.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—  
Extremely cold weather similar to that of the previous year, prevailed

during the early part of the 1940 hatching season. This interfered seriously with the trapping of fish for breeding purposes in a number of centres including those under the Department's control. Owing to the prolonged period of inclement weather the development of the ova collected was everywhere delayed and hatching operations had to be continued for at least a month later than under normal conditions. While the quantity of ova collected compared favourably, in most cases, with the previous season's results, the total yield was below the average for the past decade. Altogether thirty-eight stations were operated during the season, of which twenty-four were stocked with eyed ova obtained from one or other of the Department's hatcheries. The remainder were either wholly or partly stocked by stripping fish taken locally for this purpose. The output from each station is shown in Appendix No. 16.

Although operations at the experimental brown trout hatchery at Lough Owl were adversely affected by the inclement weather, the output was nevertheless the highest yet recorded. Some 570,000 ova were obtained and of these, 406,000 after incubation to the eyed stage, were distributed among other stations, the remaining 164,000 being liberated in the Lough.

Four new hatcheries commenced operations during the year, but seven old-established hatcheries closed down temporarily. Consideration was given during the year to the provision of a grant towards the running expenses of the hatchery erected some two years previously at Oughterard by the Galway and Lough Corrib Anglers' Association, which is claimed to have a capacity of 800,000 brown trout fry per annum.

**BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.**—The receipts of the various Boards of Conservators during the year 1940 were as follows:—

	£
Licence Duty	9,229
Fishery Rates	13,881
Fines and Sales of Forfeited Engines	3,239
Local Subscriptions	121
Exchequer Grants	1,770
Total	£28,240

The total expenditure of these Boards was —

	£
Salaries and Wages	4,787
Travelling and Other Expenses	5,779
Protection of Rivers, &c.	17,832
Law Costs	964
Total	£29,362

Appendix No. 13 gives particulars of the finances of the individual Boards.

The protection staff employed by these Boards numbered about 1,330. The employment was largely seasonal, particular attention being, as usual, devoted to spawning beds during the close season.

Boards of Conservators paid tribute to the Garda Síochána for their activities in the enforcement of the fishery laws.



**EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.**—Exclusive of persons in the direct employment of Boards of Conservators, some 3,990 men are estimated to have been engaged in 1940 in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law right and about 460 men were employed by the owners of commercial fisheries. Approximately 800 men secured temporary employment as professional anglers and ghillies. In addition, private fishery owners employed about 80 water keepers during the year.

**INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.**—The total number of licences issued by Boards of Conservators in 1940 was 3,614, the comparative figures for the years 1939, 1938 and 1937 being 4,207, 4,677 and 4,901 respectively. Details of the classes of licences issued in each fishery district are given in Appendix No. 14, and of the rates of licence duty payable, in Appendix No. 15.

The improved prospects for commercial salmon fishing in 1940 were reflected in an increased demand for draft, drift and snap net licences. The number of draft net licences increased from the 1939 figure by 19 to 620, of drift net licences by 19 to 280 and of snap net licences by 13 to 154. Under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts there were 28 draft net licences issued in 1940 as compared with 26 in 1939.

The number of whole season rod licences issued was 1,656 and there were 263 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued. There were also 306 fourteen-day licences and 61 rod licences (under Section 10 of the Fisheries Act, 1939) available after the 1st July. The total, 2,286, compares with a total of 2,940 for 1939 made up as follows:—whole season licences, 1,818; endorsements, 288; and fourteen-day licences, 834.

The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels in 1940 was 168 as compared with 171 in 1939, and 180 in 1938.

**SHANNON FISHERIES—THOMOND WEIR.**—During the year 1940 an important change in the operation of the salmon fisheries of the Shannon was effected by the new fishing weir erected near Thomond Bridge, Limerick, by the Electricity Supply Board, under the authority of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938. At the request of the Board the Minister made the Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) Order, 1940, (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 156) authorising (for the purpose of acquiring statistical information) the closure of the free gap in the said weir for the last fortnight of June, 1940.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—A paper entitled "Salmon of the River Shannon" embodying the most recent results of the investigation into the age and growth of salmon of that river by Mr. A. E. J. Went, Inspector of Fisheries, was published in the September, 1940, issue of the Department's Journal.

An investigation into the salmon fishery of the Ballisodare River was completed early in 1940, and the results were published in two papers by Mr. Went in the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society (Scientific Proceedings R.D.S., Vol. 22, Nos. 31 and 35). Investigations were also carried out during the year regarding salmon of the Rivers Owenduff (or Ballycroy), Erne and Galway. Reports on the first two rivers were completed and that relating to the Owenduff River has been accepted for publication by the Royal Irish Academy.



In order to extend the investigations into the life history of Irish salmon, arrangements were made during the year for the collection of scales and data of fish taken from selected fisheries, in particular from the Rivers Liffey and Sligo (or Garvogue) and the drift net fishery off the north and north-west coasts. A collection of scales of salmon and sea trout taken from the Waterville and Inny Rivers together with certain useful data relating to these fish was made available to the Department for investigation.

**FISHERIES ACT, 1939.**—*Section 10.*—Ten Boards of Conservators took the necessary steps during the year to avail themselves of the power to issue, under this enactment, salmon rod licences from the 1st July in each year, at the reduced duty of £1.

*Section 14.*—The first elections of Boards of Conservators in which rated occupiers of fisheries were enabled—by means of this enactment—to vote, were held in October, 1940.

*Section 27.*—This Section, which provides for the inclusion of portion of the month of October in the close season for angling, where such period is not already so included in any particular locality, was brought into operation during the year under review. (See under Fisheries Act, 1939 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 58) in Appendix No. 17).

*Section 29.*—Preliminary inquiries, rather extensive in character, were in progress during the year 1940 to determine what action (if any) was required to be taken by the Minister with regard to the "free gap" in certain fishing weirs. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

*Section 30.*—From departmental consideration of the probable effects of the Liffey Hydro-Electric development scheme on the fisheries of that river, it became evident that improvement in the existing means of ascent for salmon past certain weirs or dams would be necessary. Negotiations on the subject with the Electricity Supply Board and the owners or occupiers of the structures affected had reached an advanced stage by the end of 1940.

*Section 44.*—See under Fisheries Act, 1939 (Section 44) Regulations, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 218) in Appendix No. 17.

**TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARY.**—An important decision was given by Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy in the High Court on 11th October, 1940, on an appeal taken by Colonel Cross of the Fishery, Galway, against the tidal and fresh water boundary of the River Corrib as defined by the Minister under an Order or Definition dated 19th April, 1940. The learned Judge held that the Minister as the Fishery Authority, had complete discretion as to the precise points between which the imaginary line or boundary should be drawn, provided that the Minister in fixing such boundary had regard to the effects generally of the *tidal flow* and did not base his determination as had been done in the present instance, upon *saline tests* to distinguish the salt-water part of the river from the freshwater portion thereof. The Definition in question was annulled; and a new Definition based on tidal phenomena has since been made.

OFFENCES AGAINST FISHERY LAWS.—The number of prosecutions for fishery offences was slightly greater than the figure for the previous year.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—During the low water conditions which prevailed throughout the greater part of 1940, complaints were received regarding the pollution of rivers by industrial concerns. In a few instances the mortality which resulted from the discharge of deleterious effluents was extremely high. Some cases of pollution were caused by the discharge of waste water from creameries and in most of these cases suitable measures were taken by the managements to prevent a recurrence of complaints. Considerable fish mortality, attributed to one of the sugar factories, was caused during the year. Subsequent investigation suggested that this was due to an accidental occurrence within the factory. Steps have been taken to guard against the possibility of further pollution from this source. Convictions were secured by Boards of Conservators in the northern districts, for pollution by effluents from flax retting ponds. Measures to remedy or prevent injury to fisheries from these sources were taken by many owners of such ponds.

SÉAMAS O RIAIN,  
*Aire Talmhaidheachta.*

17th December, 1941.

## APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1940.

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# APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of the Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed on the Coasts of Eire during the Year 1940.

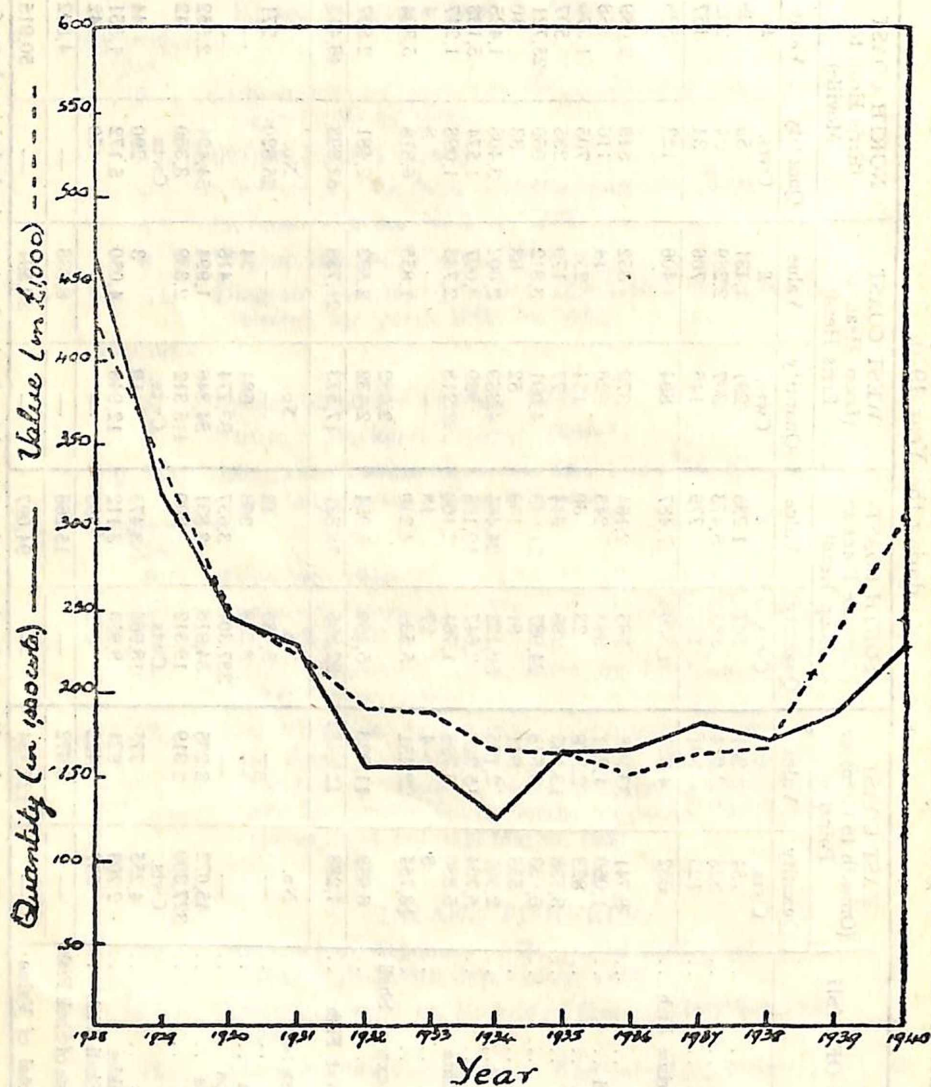
KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Brill .. ..	154	981	247	1,235	291	1,431	55	239	747	3,886
Soles .. ..	325	3,014	893	5,473	367	2,269	34	202	1,619	10,958
Turbot .. ..	123	831	160	779	146	706	34	157	463	2,473
Total Prime Fish ..	602	4,826	1,300	7,487	804	4,406	123	598	2,829	17,317
Cod .. ..	9,741	33,368	763	2,164	379	852	849	2,089	11,732	38,473
Conger Eel .. ..	1,060	1,234	343	243	26	14	116	168	1,545	1,659
Haddock .. ..	828	2,778	23	60	124	236	705	1,370	1,680	4,444
Hake .. ..	3,138	13,155	299	644	77	179	235	507	3,749	14,485
Herrings .. ..	6,053	5,578	24,987	21,043	4,091	3,812	35,950	25,721	71,081	56,154
Ling .. ..	535	941	91	138	52	68	33	40	711	1,187
Mackerel .. ..	2,901	2,195	50,122	24,464	4,389	2,002	3,408	1,425	60,820	30,086
Plaice .. ..	5,704	15,228	2,647	10,166	929	3,007	1,574	5,133	10,854	33,534
Ray or Skate .. ..	5,880	6,796	1,764	2,100	2,218	2,733	1,098	1,247	10,960	12,876
Sprats .. ..	3	4	27	18	—	—	8	4	38	26
Whiting .. ..	18,754	22,451	5,330	4,210	—	1,855	6,318	5,304	32,654	33,820
All other except Shell Fish .. ..	6,089	11,928	5,100	6,094	2,052	2,432	2,481	2,807	16,102	23,421
Total Wet Fish ..	61,288	120,482	92,996	78,831	17,573	21,756	52,898	46,413	224,755	267,482
SHELL FISH :—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—
Crabs .. ..	—	—	5,080	42	—	—	25,820	371	30,900	313
Crayfish .. ..	—	—	8,388	363	684	34	—	—	9,072	397
Escallops .. ..	—	—	387,304	3,637	93,774	418	—	—	481,078	4,055
Lobsters .. ..	45,072	2,235	84,918	3,831	54,846	1,994	54,494	2,552	239,330	10,612
Oysters .. ..	327,300	2,319	19,312	209	415,312	2,339	3,360	42	765,284	4,909
Mussels .. ..	4,255	775	18,966	3,473	10	3	290	44	23,521	4,295
Periwinkles .. ..	2,703	921	9,950	3,112	12,943	4,050	5,172	1,551	30,768	9,634
Other Shell Fish ..	557	422	442	599	—	—	50	42	1,049	1,063
Total Value of Shell Fish ..	—	6,672	—	15,266	—	8,838	—	4,502	—	35,278
Grand Total of Value ..	—	127,154	—	94,097	—	30,594	—	50,915	—	302,760

Landings of herrings and mackerel by foreign boats are included in above figures.



FIG. I.

Fluctuations in Quantity (exclusive of Shell Fish) and in Value (inclusive of Shell Fish) of Sea Fish landed from 1928-40.



# APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the years 1930-1940 of the Average Prices of the different kinds of Sea Fish landed in Eire.

Kinds of Fish	Average Price per cwt.										
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brill	4 0 3	3 17 8	3 0 2	3 11 2	3 1 7	2 17 0	2 14 0	2 15 5	2 9 5	3 8 8	5 4 0
Soles	4 18 4	4 14 10	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 13 6	4 11 5	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 11 4	5 6 3	6 15 4
Turbot	4 1 8	3 14 3	3 11 10	3 18 7	3 7 1	3 0 11	3 0 5	2 17 5	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10
Cod	1 0 1	1 6 3	1 6 0	1 13 8	1 18 3	1 19 2	1 17 4	1 15 7	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7
Conger Eel	0 16 2	0 15 0	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 16 11	0 11 5	0 12 7	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6
Haddock	1 4 10	1 5 0	1 3 10	1 3 4	1 6 1	1 15 11	1 16 7	1 0 3	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11
Hake	2 3 7	1 18 3	1 9 7	2 3 2	2 17 5	3 7 4	3 2 2	2 7 3	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3
Herrings	0 8 6	0 9 7	0 8 4	0 8 5	0 9 2	0 8 0	0 7 8	0 7 4	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10
Ling	1 3 7	1 2 1	0 17 3	0 15 11	0 17 4	0 18 4	0 14 3	0 12 2	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5
Mackerel	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 8 5	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11
Plaice	1 12 1	1 12 0	1 14 8	2 0 3	1 18 11	1 18 5	1 13 11	1 12 9	1 18 11	2 5 11	2 1 10
Ray or Skate ..	0 17 0	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 16 9	0 17 3	0 17 8	0 18 1	0 16 1	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6
Sprats	0 4 3	0 3 1	0 2 8	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8
Whiting	1 2 8	0 19 3	0 18 4	1 1 6	1 0 2	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 7	0 12 9	0 18 2	1 0 9
Other kinds (not including Shell Fish) ..	1 0 9	1 0 11	0 17 10	0 18 9	1 0 11	1 1 2	1 0 1	0 19 3	0 18 0	1 7 3	1 9 1

## APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with  
in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1940.

## DEMERSAL FISH.

KINDS OF FISH	FISH LANDED IN EIRE	
	Landings from steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Brill .. .. .	139	469
Black Soles .. .. .	265	868
Turbot .. .. .	121	294
Cod .. .. .	5,208	4,780
Conger Eel .. .. .	696	921
Haddock .. .. .	820	461
Hake .. .. .	3,064	484
Plaice .. .. .	442	5,395
Ray .. .. .	1,539	8,351
Whiting .. .. .	4,929	17,010
Gurnard .. .. .	634	249
Coalfish .. .. .	1,951	1,063
Megrims .. .. .	726	373
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish) ..	1,411	1,584
TOTALS .. .. .	21,945	42,302

\* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at various ports, 13,427 cwts.; Howth, 2,569 cwts.; Ringsend, 800 cwts.; Balbriggan, 3,716 cwts.; Arklow, 1,393 cwts.; Galway, 1,963 cwts. Various other ports sent to the Dublin Market smaller quantities totalling approximately 18,434 cwts.

## PELAGIC FISH.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh) .. .. .	66	24,618
" (cured) .. .. .	505	—
Mackerel (fresh) .. .. .	—	14,118
TOTALS .. .. .	571	38,736

APPENDIX No. 4.  
SEA FISHERIES—ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS OF FISHERMEN AND BOATS, 1940.

	Men engaged in Fishing	FISHING CRAFT.																Total Boats	
		STEAM			MOTOR				SAIL					Row Boats					
		First Class			First Class		Second Class	Third Class	First Class		Second Class	Third Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B					
		200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons	25 tons gross and over	20 tons gross and over, but less than 25 tons	15 tons gross and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons gross and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Less than 18 feet keel	25 tons net and over	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons	15 tons net and over, but less than 20 tons	10 tons net and over, but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards	Less than 18 feet keel	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all		Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.
EAST COAST: Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up	468 549 —	7 — —	2 — —	— — —	3 4 —	4 1 —	13 4 —	19 7 —	59 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 — —	34 20 22	19 5 10	65 20 51	14 9 8	242 43 116	
Totals	1,017	7	2	—	7	5	17	26	73	2	—	—	—	1	60	34	136	31	401
SOUTH COAST: Solely engaged Partially engaged Laid-up	640 2,195 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 — —	1 — —	5 2 2	22 5 —	153 8 —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 2 7	143 31 121	42 29 29	366 71 282	109 22 122	850 178 584
Totals	2,835	—	—	—	8	2	9	29	179	3	—	—	—	15	295	100	719	253	1,612
WEST COAST: Solely Engaged Partially engaged Laid-up	313 2,143 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 — —	3 1 2	10 — 1	7 — —	19 4 —	— — —	1 4 —	8 6 —	5 2 8	— 4 21	37 47 41	12 54 18	235 96 127	159 321 112	494 532 342
Totals	2,456	—	—	—	4	6	13	8	19	—	5	14	15	25	125	84	458	592	1,368
NORTH COAST: Solely Engaged Partially engaged Laid-up	236 1,693 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — 2	— — —	5 2 3	— — 3	91 — 16	2 — 1	— — —	1 — —	— — —	— — 2	188 35 120	11 — 1	133 4 64	125 3 71	562 52 283
Totals	1,929	—	—	—	2	—	10	9	115	3	—	1	—	2	343	12	201	199	897
TOTALS FOR 1940: Solely Engaged Partially engaged Laid-up	1,657 6,580 —	7 — —	2 — —	— — —	9 — 12	8 — 4	33 — 10	54 — 15	316 35 35	— 1 2	1 4 —	9 6 —	5 2 8	7 6 30	402 117 304	84 88 58	799 191 524	407 355 313	2,148 805 1,325
GRAND TOTAL	8,237	7	2	—	21	13	49	72	386	8	5	15	15	43	823	230	1,514	1,075	4,278



APPENDIX No. 5.  
Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1940.

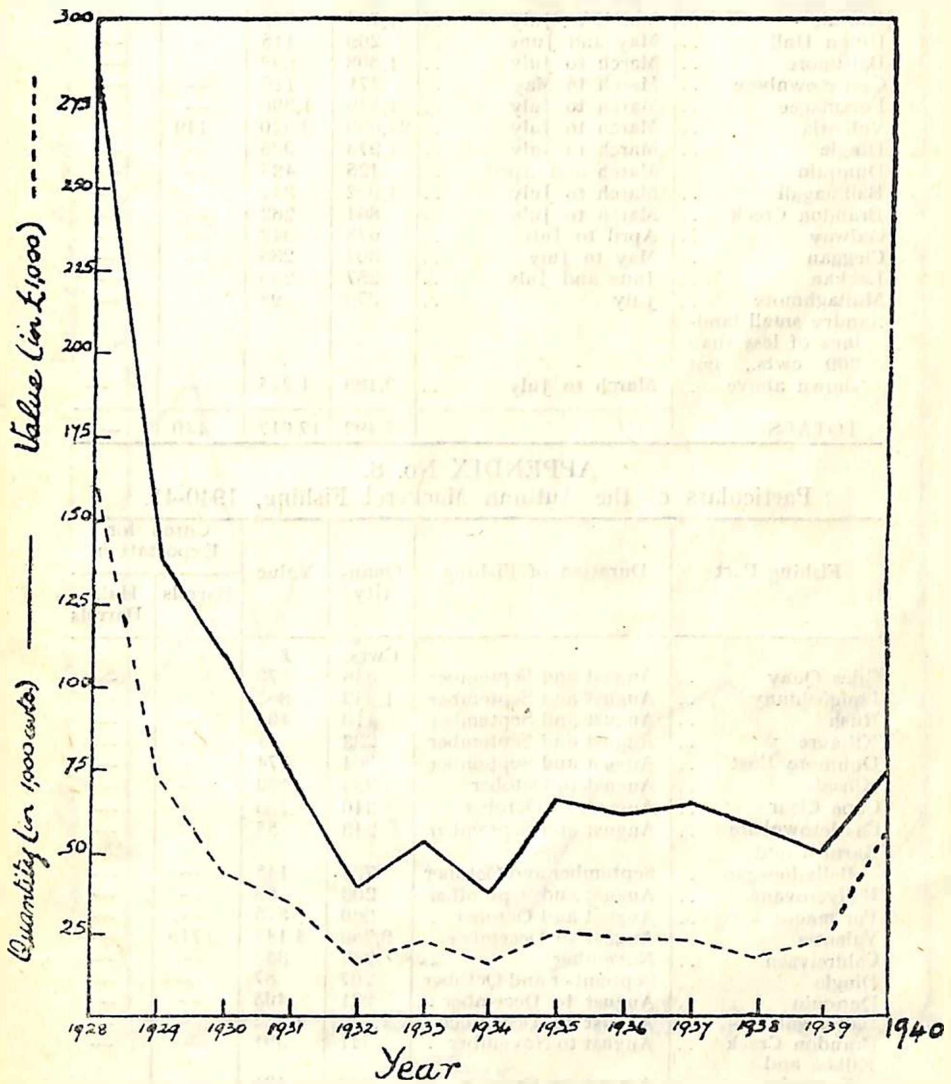
Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Howth	June and July	1,215	1,571	—	—
Kinsale	May to October	2,240	1,638	—	—
Union Hall	May to October	932	515	—	—
Baltimore	May to October	503	330	—	—
Goleen and Crookhaven	September and October	225	157	—	—
Bantry	September and October	1,027	710	—	—
Castletownbere	September	288	72	—	—
Valentia	May to October	583	277	—	—
Dingle	June to October	1,754	1,279	—	—
Galway	September	367	322	—	—
Port and Inver	September and October	1,521	904	—	—
Killybegs	September and October	1,273	1,462	—	—
Portnoo and Rossbeg	September and October	444	479	—	—
Burtonport	September and October	2,999	2,546	—	632
Bunbeg	September and October	222	135	—	—
Magheraorty	September and October	490	222	—	—
Downings	September and October	1,738	1,377	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts.	May to October	1,370	1,096	—	—
TOTALS		19,191	15,092	—	632

APPENDIX No. 6.  
Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1940-41.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Omeath	October and November	264	283	—	—
Giles Quay	October and November	347	330	—	—
Dun Laoghaire	November	350	570	—	—
Arklow	October and November	390	477	—	—
Courtown	October to December	249	210	—	—
Cahore	October to December	475	323	—	—
Curraclloe	October to December	313	200	—	—
Ballygeary and Rosslare	October to December	1,799	995	—	—
Dunmore East	October to February	10,898	12,450	—	—
Waterford	January and February	893	638	—	—
Ballinagoul and Helvick	November to April	3,021	3,321	—	—
Ballycotton	December to February	452	460	—	—
Kinsale	November to April	2,667	3,758	—	—
Union Hall	April	448	512	—	—
Bantry	November to January	552	542	—	—
Ballinskelligs	October and November	253	133	—	—
Dingle	November to March	1,413	1,482	—	—
Galway	November and December	2,561	2,679	—	—
Keel and Keem	October and November	284	156	—	—
Tribane	October to January	2,489	2,465	—	—
Killybegs	November to April	2,553	3,070	—	—
Portnoo	December	497	387	—	—
Burtonport	December and January	9,751	6,717	—	2,978
Kincasslagh	December and January	7,425	4,713	—	—
Bunbeg	December and January	10,132	6,296	—	—
Downings	December	315	157	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts.	October to April	1,500	1,533	—	—
TOTALS		62,291	54,857	—	2,978

FIG. II.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Herrings  
landed from 1928-1940.



## APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1940.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Loughshinny	June and July	551	414	—	—
Dungarvan	April to July	282	79	—	—
Kinsale	March to July	1,754	570	—	—
Union Hall	May and June	269	115	—	—
Baltimore	March to July	1,508	699	—	—
Castletownbere	March to May	271	116	—	—
Portmagee	March to July	1,549	1,390	—	—
Valentia	March to July	21,009	9,520	149	—
Dingle	March to July	1,973	926	—	—
Dunquin	March and April	425	425	—	—
Ballinagall	March to July	1,022	844	—	—
Brandon Creek	March to July	864	262	—	—
Galway	April to July	675	342	—	—
Cleggan	May to July	605	236	—	—
Lackan	June and July	257	236	—	—
Mullaghmore	July	370	98	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts., not shown above	March to July	2,108	1,245	—	—
TOTALS		35,492	17,617	149	—

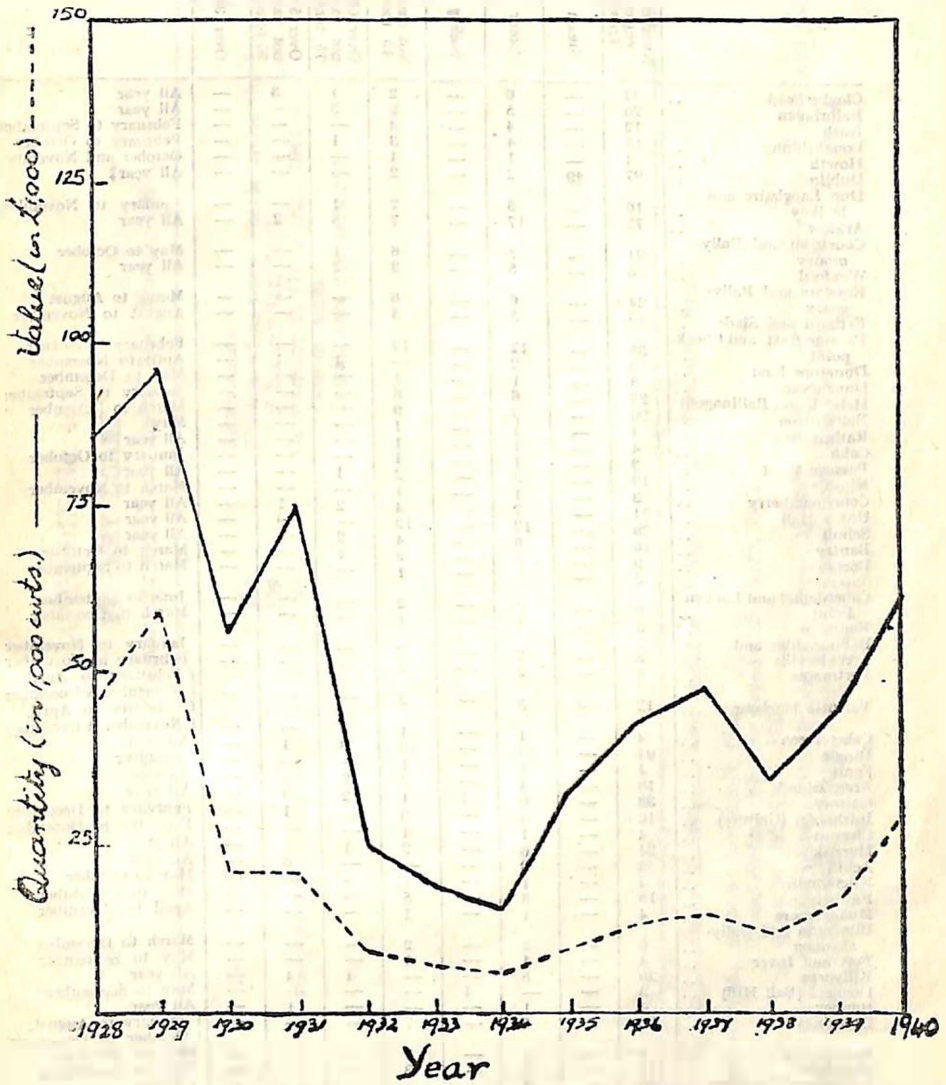
## APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1940-41.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value	Cured for Exportation	
				Barrels	Half-Barrels
		Cwts.	£		
Giles Quay	August and September	346	173	—	—
Loughshiunty	August and September	1,243	862	—	—
Rush	August and September	410	461	—	—
Kilmore	August and September	233	91	—	—
Dunmore East	August and September	364	174	—	—
Kinsale	August to October	336	153	—	—
Cape Clear	August to October	340	153	—	—
Castletownbere	August and September	243	55	—	—
Garnish and Ballydonegan	September and October	724	145	—	—
Ballycrovane	August and September	206	58	—	—
Portmagee	August and October	699	575	—	—
Valentia	August to December	9,759	4,147	715	—
Cahirivcen	November	282	352	—	—
Dingle	September and October	207	87	—	—
Dunquin	August to December	921	465	—	—
Ballinagall	August to December	2,174	1,262	—	—
Brandon Creek	August to November	541	391	—	—
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to October	253	121	—	—
Aran Islands	August and September	508	260	—	—
Inishbofin	October and November	800	140	—	—
Cleggan	August to October	338	205	—	—
Louisburgh	August	200	40	—	—
Portacloy and Porturlin	August to October	952	304	—	—
Mullaghmore	August and September	277	84	—	—
Sundry small landings of less than 200 cwts., not shown above	August to February	2,831	1,578	—	—
TOTALS		25,187	12,336	715	—

FIG. III.

Fluctuations of Quantity and Value of Mackerel  
landed from 1928-40.





## APPENDIX No. 9.

\*Trawling, 1940.

Port or Station from which Boats hailed	Number of men engaged in the Industry Trawling	Number of Boats engaged in Trawling			Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged				Months in which Fishing was carried on
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Not exceeding 10 tons.	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons.	Over 15 tons and not exceeding 30 tons.	Over 30 tons.	
Clogherhead	32	—	6	—	2	1	3	—	All year
Balbriggan	20	—	5	—	2	3	—	—	All year
Rush	12	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	February to September
Loughshinny	16	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	February to October
Howth	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	October and November
Dublin	97	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	All year†
Dun Laoghaire and Dalkey	10	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	January to November
Arklow	72	—	17	—	7	8	2	—	All year
Courtown and Bally- money	21	—	7	—	6	1	—	—	May to October
Wexford	18	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	All year
Rosslare and Bally- geary	24	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	March to August
Fethard and Slade	15	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	August to November
Passage East and Cheek- point	36	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	February to August
Dunmore East	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	April to November
Dungarvan	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to December
Helvick and Ballinagoul	25	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	January to September
Ballycotton	20	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	March to December
Rathcoursey	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May
Cobh	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	All year
Passage West	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	January to October
Kilnakee	10	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	All year
Courtmacsherry	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	March to November
Union Hall	21	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	All year
Schull	29	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	All year
Bantry	16	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	March to October
Dereen	9	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	March to September
Sneem	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Caherdaniel and Lacken Point	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	June to September
Keemare	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	March to December
Ballinskelligs and Waterville	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	January to November
Portmagee	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	February to November
Valentia Harbour	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	February to April
Caherciveen	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	November & December
Dingle	94	—	20	—	10	9	1	—	February to April
Fenit	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	November & December
Aran Islands	18	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	February to April
Galway	38	—	5	1	1	2	3	—	November & December
Inishbofin (Galway)	18	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	February to April
Cleggan	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	February to December
Murrisk	24	—	6	—	2	1	3	—	February to December
Achill	32	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	All year
Killeummin	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	All year
Enniscrone	15	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	May to October
Mullaghmore	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to September
Bundoran and Bally- shannon	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	April to December
Port and Inver	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	March to December
Killybegs	20	—	5	—	—	1	4	—	May to September
Donegal (Bar Hill)	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	All year
Bunbeg	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	January to August
Downings	28	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	October to December
Rathmullen	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	May to October
Buncrana	12	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	May to November
Culdaff and Portaleen	16	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	All year
Moville	36	—	10	—	9	1	—	—	January to June,
Greencastle	24	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	October to December
TOTALS	988	9	240	2	172	40	28	—	

\* Includes seining as well as beam and other trawling. † All over 50 tons.

‡ In March, 1940, five steam trawlers were sold and one was lost at sea.

## FISHERY LOANS.

[illegible]

Number of loan accounts	open at 1st April, 1940	..	..	..	..	223
	closed during the year ended 31st March, 1941	..	..	..	..	8
" " "	open at 1st April, 1941	..	..	..	..	215

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire-purchase basis (See Appendix No. 12).

## APPENDIX No. 11.

**FISHERY LOAN ARREARS.**

Statement showing by Counties the Amount in Arrear as at  
31st March, 1941.

County	Number of Loans	Arrears		
		£	s.	d.
Cork .. ..	23	11,074	4	2
Donegal .. ..	15	3,862	4	3
Dublin .. ..	2	161	16	9
Galway .. ..	78	774	19	6
Kerry .. ..	36	1,171	17	2
Limerick .. ..	1	8	7	8
Louth .. ..	1	69	7	6
Mayo .. ..	46	581	11	5
Sligo .. ..	1	549	14	11
Waterford .. ..	1	54	7	11
Wexford .. ..	4	124	17	7
Wicklow .. ..	7	1,900	14	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>215</b>	<b>20,334</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

# APPENDIX No. 12.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the ten years ended 31st March, 1941.

(a) For the provision of boats and gear for members.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £110,500 made up to 31st March, 1940 .. .. . 183,369	Repayments to 31st March, 1940 .. .. . 26,145
Repayable on advances amounting to £12,000 made during the year ended 31st March, 1941 .. .. . 19,893	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1941 7,056
	Balance outstanding .. .. .
	Due in arrear .. .. . £16,378
	Instalments not matured .. .. . £153,683
	170,061
£203,262	£203,262

(b) For general development purposes.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £1,523 made up to 31st March, 1940 .. .. . 2,509	Repayments to 31st March, 1940 .. .. . 256
	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1941 127
	Balance outstanding:—
	Instalments not matured .. .. . 2,126
£2,509	£2,509

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable, with interest, on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.



APPENDIX No. 13.  
Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1940.

District	Balance at Opening of Account	RECEIPTS							EXPENDITURE						Balance at close of Account	District
		Licence Duty	Fishery Rate	Fines, Proceeds from Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest etc.	Local Subscriptions	Grants from Department	Total Receipts	Water Keepers	Law Costs	Salaries and Commissions	Travelling and Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1. Dublin	70 4 10	254 0 0	165 12 0	16 8 9	11 8 0	140 0 0	587 8 9	217 19 4	25 17 6	220 18 0	68 16 10	542 11 8	115 1 11	1. Dublin		
2. Wexford	162 11 7½	531 0 0	358 6 9	1 12 0	21 2 2	—	910 0 11	746 8 5	74 19 9	152 6 4	200 11 2	1,174 5 8	*101 13 1½	2. Wexford		
3. Waterford	253 9 1	986 10 0	607 8 11	38 12 9	—	150 0 0	1,782 11 8	1,074 14 0	119 10 6	224 13 3	262 11 3	1,681 9 0	354 11 9	3. Waterford		
4. Lismore	764 0 10	575 0 0	2,038 14 10	99 1 9	3 0 0	45 0 0	2,810 16 7	1,760 0 5	141 3 5	359 11 2	686 6 3	2,947 1 3	627 16 2	4. Lismore		
5¹. Cork	*709 8 8	387 10 0	572 6 3	9 16 11	0 5 0	500 0 0	1,469 18 2	843 14 8	21 12 2	214 3 10	410 9 7	1,490 0 3	*729 10 9	5¹. Cork		
5². Bandon	38 18 11	163 10 0	102 10 0	4 13 3	—	90 0 0	360 13 3	154 1 6	2 6 6	94 8 5	27 18 1	278 14 6	120 17 8	5². Bandon		
6¹. Skibbereen	31 8 3	99 10 0	3 2 6	0 5 0	—	80 0 0	182 17 6	89 3 4	—	25 5 6	52 11 7	167 0 5	47 3 4	6¹. Skibbereen		
6². Bantry	49 11 5	55 0 0	13 10 0	0 9 0	—	50 0 0	118 19 0	39 1 0	—	75 0 0	6 16 8	120 17 8	47 12 9	6². Bantry		
6³. Kenmare	104 3 11	156 0 0	367 4 0	6 4 9	30 0 0	125 0 0	684 8 9	418 15 1	3 18 0	141 2 11	68 1 0	631 17 0	156 15 8	6³. Kenmare		
7¹. Killarney	*73 14 8	384 0 0	907 17 6	—	—	—	1,291 17 6	904 12 0	24 6 0	207 13 0	126 17 3	1,263 8 3	*45 5 5	7¹. Killarney		
7². Waterville	259 17 6	165 10 0	164 5 0	32 1 0	—	—	361 16 0	302 0 0	28 1 0	84 4 0	92 6 6	506 11 6	115 2 0	7². Waterville		
8. Limerick	*176 14 6	1,439 10 0	741 13 3	2,773 19 6	10 0 0	—	4,965 2 9	2,911 18 7	123 13 1	808 9 4	1,044 13 4	4,890 14 4	*102 6 1	8. Limerick		
9¹. Galway	367 6 0	244 10 0	1,344 1 6	62 17 3	3 6 8	100 0 0	1,754 15 5	1,000 9 6	38 16 11	369 13 0	353 0 10	1,759 0 3	363 1 2	9¹. Galway		
9². Connemara	14 0 11	125 0 0	1,185 0 6	2 3 6	—	—	1,312 4 0	837 0 0	—	200 15 1½	162 17 10	1,200 12 1½	125 11 1½	9². Connemara		
10¹. Ballinakill	340 5 4	136 0 0	423 8 9	15 2 11	—	—	574 11 8	503 10 0	4 10 0	206 16 0	117 18 7	832 14 7	82 2 5	10¹. Ballinakill		
10². Bangor	89 7 9	316 10 0	497 18 0	10 12 7	—	80 0 0	915 0 7	672 17 4	63 13 4	119 15 0	193 19 2	1,050 4 10	*45 16 6	10². Bangor		
11. Ballina	665 2 9	343 0 0	1,191 12 0	19 3 2	—	—	1,553 15 2	1,284 19 0	43 1 9	180 0 0	156 5 9	1,664 6 6	554 11 5	11. Ballina		
12. Sligo	87 16 2	158 0 0	388 19 0	0 17 11	—	—	547 16 11	405 9 2	9 12 2	105 0 0	82 19 10	603 1 2	32 11 11	12. Sligo		
13. Ballyshannon	1,384 6 3	896 0 0	7870 19 3	66 0 6	7 0 0	400 0 0	2,239 19 9	1,481 13 10	144 17 0	150 0 0	941 6 6	2,717 17 4	906 8 8	13. Ballyshannon		
14¹. Letterkenny	980 13 11	653 0 0	1,440 14 9	38 2 6	35 0 0	—	1,166 17 3	812 10 10	49 15 6	284 12 8	328 13 9	1,475 12 7	671 18 7	14¹. Letterkenny		
14². Moville	258 19 0	193 0 0	748 16 0	16 15 5	—	—	958 11 5	491 9 9	—	195 3 0	192 1 1	878 13 10	335 16 7	14². Moville		
17¹. Drogheda	535 17 5	806 10 0	497 8 1	9 19 6	—	—	1,313 17 7	727 18 1	21 19 0	208 19 0	185 19 3	1,144 15 4	704 19 8	17¹. Drogheda		
17². Dundalk	71 5 4	160 10 0	201 3 0	14 0 4	—	—	375 13 4	151 18 0	20 0 0	153 0 6	15 11 11	340 10 5	106 8 3	17². Dundalk		
TOTALS	5,566 7 4½	9,229 0 0	13,680 11 10	3,239 0 3	121 1 10	1,770 0 0	28,239 13 11	17,832 3 10	963 13 7	4,787 9 10½	5,778 14 0	29,362 1 3½	4,443 19 11			

\* Items marked with an asterisk are debit balances and are treated in the total of the column as minus quantities.

† This includes a sum of £540 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

‡ This includes a sum of £21 disbursed under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators  
in Eire for the year 1940.

DISTRICT	Salmon Rod				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Head Weirs	Box, Crib, etc.	Gap, Eye, etc.	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for White Trout	Cross Lines	Loop Nets	Special Local Licences
	For one year	For 14 days	Special Licence available after 1st July	Endorsements or Extensions														
1. Dublin ..	74	-	-	4	-	12	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford ..	90	37	-	28	-	74	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford ..	173	7	-	4	131	11	62	-	1	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore ..	96	15	-	18	22	12	58	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 <sup>1</sup> . Cork ..	95	3	-	9	-	43	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 <sup>2</sup> . Bandon ..	34	1	13	5	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibbereen ..	27	2	9	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry ..	14	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare ..	37	10	-	4	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 <sup>1</sup> . Killarney ..	77	7	1	4	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 <sup>2</sup> . Waterville ..	30	41	-	21	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick ..	281	11	-	18	1	111	41	-	-	2	-	6	69	15	-	-	-	-
9 <sup>1</sup> . Galway ..	33	6	30	9	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	21	3	-	-	-	-
9 <sup>2</sup> . Connemara ..	27	49	-	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballinakill ..	21	25	-	18	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor ..	61	35	-	27	-	24	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina ..	27	3	8	4	-	21	30	-	-	-	-	6	18	3	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo ..	64	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon ..	45	16	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	-	-	-	15
14 <sup>1</sup> . Letterkenny ..	118	26	-	5	-	15	39	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	20	13
14 <sup>2</sup> . Moville ..	33	1	-	-	-	13	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda ..	173	11	-	31	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	1	-	-	-	-
17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk ..	26	-	-	5	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	1656	306	61	263	154	620	280	6	7	5	1	37	141	27	2	-	20	28

NOTE.—The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is estimated as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye, etc.	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for Eels	1 man for every 500 hooks.
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man		
Drift Net	5 men	Box Crib, etc. (every 5)	2 men		
Pole Net	3 men				

## APPENDIX No. 15.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s.	d.
On each Salmon Rod (For one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (For 14 days, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (available after 1st July, such licence issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net	5	0	0
Do. Stake Net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc. :—

Fishery District	Cross Line	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Coghill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
								Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1 Dublin	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 <sup>1</sup> Cork	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
5 <sup>2</sup> Bandon	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 <sup>1</sup> Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 <sup>2</sup> Bantry	1 0	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
6 <sup>3</sup> Kenmare	1 0	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
7 <sup>1</sup> Killarney	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
7 <sup>2</sup> Waterville	2 0	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 5	1 10	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
9 <sup>1</sup> Galway	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
9 <sup>2</sup> Connemara	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
10 <sup>1</sup> Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
10 <sup>2</sup> Bangor	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	2 0	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
14 <sup>1</sup> Letterkenny	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	§12 10
14 <sup>2</sup> Moville	2 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
17 <sup>1</sup> Drogheda	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
17 <sup>2</sup> Dundalk	2 0	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

\* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenea Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 16.  
Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1940/41.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
Zoological Gardens	Liffey	45,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—
Templeogue	Liffey, Tolka, etc.	—	57,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Kimmage	Brittas Ponds (Co. Dublin)	—	5,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Droichead Nua	Liffey	—	17,820 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Newtownbarry	Slaney & Tributaries ..	76,000	—	3,000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Waterford	Knockaderry Reservoir and Cappagh Lake ..	—	10,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
*Lismore	Blackwater, Owenashad	718,000	6,000	—
Banteer & Mallow	Blackwater and tributaries	615,280 <sup>(11)</sup>	47,500 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
St. Annes, Blarney	Lee, Suir	—	37,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Skibbereen	Ilan	55,350 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	—
Sneem	Sneem	2,000	—	—
Killarney	Deenagh	50,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	300,000	—
Lough Guitane	Lough Guitane	—	9,950 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Waterville	Pinglas, Inny, Cummeragh	45,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	900 <sup>(2)</sup>	900 <sup>(1)</sup>
Castlegregory	Lough Gill & Tributaries	—	3,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Adare	Maigue & Camogue ..	110,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	11,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	—
Ballinasloe	Suck & Tributaries ..	—	15,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Boyle	Boyle	—	10,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
*Lough Owel	Lough Owel	—	164,000	—
Spiddal (Galway)	Owenboliska & Carraroe Lake	9,500 <sup>(7)</sup>	9,500 <sup>(8)</sup>	4,750 <sup>(1)</sup>
Crumlin (Galway)	Crumlin	28,500	—	23,750
Loughrea	Lough Rea	—	7,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Ballyglunin	Clare Galway	—	4,750 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Oughterard	Lough Corrib, Owenriff	—	380,000	—
Aasleagh (Co. Mayo)	Erriff	18,404 <sup>(9)</sup>	—	3,000 <sup>(2)</sup>
Castlebar	Beltra Lake	25,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	9,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Ballinlough	Lake O'Flynn	—	7,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Kiltimagh	Glore	—	4,900 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Westport	Local Streams	—	6,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Lough Gara	Lough Gara	—	8,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Ballysodare	Arrow, Owenmore, Owenbeg	150,000	—	—
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	9,100 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Sligo	Lough Gill	—	10,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	3,000 <sup>(1)</sup>
Annesfort (Co. Monaghan)	Annalee	—	60,800 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
*Glenties	Owenea, Owentocker, Lough Veagh, Dungloe Lakes & Gweebarra ..	246,000 <sup>(12)</sup>	12,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	15,000
Blackcastle	Boyne & Tributaries ..	739,150	11,500	—
Killucan	Deel and Boyne	—	29,700 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
Rathdrum	Local Streams	—	2,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	—
		2,933,184	1,265,420	53,400

(<sup>1</sup>) ex Glenties. (<sup>2</sup>) ex Lough Owel. (<sup>3</sup>) 25,000 ex Lough Owel. (<sup>4</sup>) ex Lismore. (<sup>5</sup>) 25,000 ex Glenties. (<sup>6</sup>) 5,000 ex Lough Owel. (<sup>7</sup>) 5,000 ex Glenties. (<sup>8</sup>) 1,000 ex Glenties. (<sup>9</sup>) 2,000 ex Glenties. (<sup>10</sup>) 10,000 ex Lismore. (<sup>11</sup>) 410,000 ex Lismore.

\*NOTE.—In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lismore, Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were also despatched to smaller hatching stations throughout the country—Lismore, 586,000; Lough Owel, 406,000; Glenties, 180,000.



## APPENDIX No. 16 (continued).

## Output of Salmon and Trout Fry.

Summary of Yearly Totals from 1923-24 to 1940-41.

Season	Salmon	Brown Trout	White Trout
1923-24	2,682,000	194,250	—
1924-25	3,754,000	220,900	500
1925-26	4,850,000	412,700	13,000
1926-27	7,402,000	546,000	30,000
1927-28	7,403,000	620,500	56,400
1928-29	5,680,000	628,000	18,000
1929-30	4,631,000	1,022,000	84,000
1930-31	2,465,500	725,000	90,000
1931-32	6,070,700	1,587,000	137,000
1932-33	6,733,000	1,032,000	121,000
1933-34	6,697,000	1,094,000	69,000
1934-35	5,413,000	1,261,000	61,000
1935-36	5,554,650	1,307,450	93,000
1936-37	6,218,005	1,687,000	114,750
1937-38	5,980,715	1,085,580	140,600
1938-39	1,497,550	759,543	155,934
1939-40	2,744,384	1,174,370	121,000
1940-41	2,933,184	1,265,420	53,400

## APPENDIX No. 17.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, Etc., MADE DURING THE YEAR, 1940.****SALMON AND TROUT.****No. 1 or Dublin District—River Liffey.**

By-LAW No. 440—Dated 26th January, 1940.

**PROHIBITING**

(1) to catch or to attempt to catch fish or to use any instrument capable of catching fish in that part of the River Liffey, at Leixlip, Co. Kildare, between an imaginary line drawn across the river from the south-west corner of the building known as the Salmon Leap Mills and in line with the south gable of the said building and a second imaginary line across the river parallel to the said first imaginary line such second imaginary line being drawn from a point which is twenty feet downstream from the north-west corner of the wall of the said building fronting the tail race and which lies on an imaginary line representing an extension of the said wall.

(2) to put, leave or have in possession in or on the banks of the said part of the River Liffey any fishing rod, gaff or other instrument used or capable of being used for the capture of fish.

**No. 10 or Ballinakill District—Derryinver Bay.**

By-LAW No. 441—Dated 20th September, 1940.

**PROHIBITING** to use a net for the capture of salmon or trout in Derryinver Bay, Co. Galway, in the area bounded on the west by an imaginary straight line drawn in a direction due south from the seaward end of Derryinver Quay in the Townland of Derryinver to the mainland in the Townland of Dawrosbeg and on the east by an imaginary straight line drawn in a direction due south from the most southerly point on the mainland of the Townland of Derryinver to the mainland in the Townland of Dawrosmore.

**SEINE NETTING.****No. 3 or Waterford District—Waterford Harbour.**

By-LAW No. 442—Dated 20th September, 1940.

**PROHIBITING** to use any Danish Seine or any other seine net by whatsoever name known hauled by steam or motor power for the capture of sea fish other than herrings, mackerel or sprats in Waterford Harbour inside or to the north of an imaginary straight line drawn from the north-eastern extremity of Creadan Head in the County of Waterford to Loftus Hall in the Townland of Loftushall in the County of Wexford.

**OYSTERS.****Clew Bay.**

By-LAW No. 443—Dated 20th September, 1940.

**PROHIBITING** during the period from the first day of October, 1940, to the thirtieth day of September, 1943, both said days inclusive,

to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in that part of Clew Bay enclosed by the Mainland, the islands of Illanattagart, Crovinish, Inishlyre and Collanmore and straight lines drawn from the old Coastguard Station at Rosmoney to the eastern extremity of Illanattagart, from the western extremity of Illanattagart to the eastern extremity of Crovinish, from the western extremity of Crovinish to the eastern extremity of Inishlyre, from the north-eastern extremity of Inishlyre to the south-western extremity of Collanmore and from the eastern extremity of Collanmore to Rosmoney Point.

### CLOSE SEASON BY-LAWS.

#### No. 12 or Sligo District.

No. C.S. 93—Dated 20th September, 1940.

Fixing as the Annual Close Season during which it shall not be lawful to kill or take Salmon or Trout by means of single rod and line in Lough Arrow and in the River Unshin or Arrow between Lough Arrow and the point at which the boundary between the Townlands of Knocknacross and Doonsheheen reaches that River and the tributaries flowing into them, the period from the first day of October in any year to the last day of February in the year following both said days inclusive.

#### No. 8 or Limerick District.

No. C.S. 94—Dated 20th August, 1940.

Fixing the Close Annual Season for angling with single rod and line in the No. 8 or Limerick District as follows:—

Portion of District	Annual Close Season (all days inclusive)
The main River Shannon, including the Lakes which form part of this main watercourse, together with the Rivers Maigue, Deel and Fergus and their respective Lakes and Tributaries	1st October to 31st January.
All Tributary Rivers and Lakes (excepting Lakes forming part of the main watercourse) of the River Shannon, <i>other than</i> the Maigue, Deel and Fergus with their respective Lakes and Tributaries.	1st October to the last day of February.
The Rivers Feale, Geale and Cashen with their Tributaries.	16th September to the last day of February.
All Rivers (with their Tributaries) entering the sea between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head (both in the County of Kerry) <i>save and except</i> the River Feohanagh.	1st October to 31st March.
River Feohanagh	1st October to 30th April.
All Rivers (with their Tributaries) situated in any other part of the said Limerick Fishery District.	1st October to the last day of February.

## DEFINITION OF FRESHWATER BOUNDARY.

### No. 10<sup>1</sup> or Ballinakill District.

No. D. 132—Dated 19th April, 1940.

Defining and marking out the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the Dawros River in the No. 10<sup>1</sup> or Ballinakill District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course, 33 yards west, true, of the seaward face of the southern end of Dawros Old Bridge situated at the junctions of the townlands of Derryherbert, Toorena, and Dawrosmore, all in the County of Galway.

## GENERAL.

Shannon Fisheries (Weekly Close Season) (Variation) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 3) dated 5th January, 1940.

FIXING the weekly close season in respect of the tidal waters of the River Shannon to be the period of forty-eight hours commencing at the hour of 6 a.m. on each Saturday.

Fisheries Act, 1939 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 58) dated 19th March, 1940.

FIXING the 1st day of April, 1940, as the day on which Section 27 of the Fisheries Act, 1939 (No. 17 of 1939) shall come into operation.

Sea-Fishing Boats (Order to Stop) (Amendment) Regulations, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 138) dated 24th May, 1940.

AMENDING Regulation 3 of the Sea-Fishing Boats (Order to Stop) Regulations, 1934 (S. R. & O. No. 39 of 1934).

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 156) dated 14th June, 1940.

AUTHORISING the Electricity supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times, except the weekly close season during the period commencing on the date of this Order and ending on the 30th day of June, 1940, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the city of Limerick constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938) by stretching a wire netting across the said free gap.

Fisheries Act, 1939 (Section 44) Regulations, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 218) dated 2nd August, 1940.

### PREScribing

(1) the form of application for the issue of a licence in accordance with Section 44 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, to export salmon and trout for sale and the particulars to be contained in any such application,

(2) the form of application for the renewal of such a licence and the particulars to be contained in any such application,

(3) the form of such licence, and



- \* (4) the form in which the register, required to be kept by every holder of such a licence, shall be kept, and the particulars to be entered in any register so kept.

Election of Conservators of Fisheries Regulations, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 240) dated 6th August, 1940.

Whereby the following provisions shall apply and have effect in relation to every meeting for the election of conservators of fisheries to be chosen for any electoral division held in the year 1940 or any subsequent year that is to say :—

(a) such election shall commence at the hour and on the day named in the notice for such meeting published in pursuance of Section 14 of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1848 by the Board of Conservators for the fishery district in which such electoral division is situate,

(b) no votes shall be received after three o'clock in the afternoon of the day named in the said notice, and

(c) the hour named in the said notice shall be such as to secure that the period during which votes may be received shall be not less than three hours.

Statistics (Salmon, Sea Trout and Eels) Order, 1940 (S. R. & O. 1940, No. 314) dated 26th November, 1940.

Ordering the collection of statistics of the number, weight and value of salmon, sea trout and eels captured in Eire in the year 1941 together with particulars of the means of capture and making regulations in relation to the collection of such statistics and particulars.

